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ly in advance. This paper contains all the principal news of the week, and all the important editorial matter of the goveral daily issues, together with a weekly report of the The circulation of the Weekly paper is now quite large, and a constantly on the increase. The Daily Journal has also a these papers afford facilities for advertising surpassed by no We also do all kinds of Printing, such as Pamphlets, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Checks, Bill Heads, Headings, Circula's, Cards, Posters, Handbills, Labels, &c.

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Congressional.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Carolle Committee. FRIDAY, June 2d, 1860.

submit a motion to the House, but before doing so I desire ommonly known as the Covode committee. The Clerk read as follows :

he Chairman, Messrs. Train, Winslow and Robinson. Mr. Winslow moved that subpoenas be issued for the fol-

shall vote against putting the Government to the expense of and an order was made for their being summoned. They

the election of Mr. Scranton to the present House. I have among my party or the other party. names, these eight persons, for whom I desire subprenas .-

scranton is now here, I am willing to subporna him, and get

House, that they may advise us upon the subject. Mr. Train. I object to that. I do not think the House has Mr. Winslow, I desire to make an application to the

Honse, by the consent of the committee, to have these wit-Mr. Robinson.-I think myself that had better he done. Mr. Winslow asked for the yeas and nays upon his motion

to submit this matter to the House. Yeas-Messrs. Winslow and Robinson-2.

Nays-The Chairman and Mr. Train-2.

following persons: William McMutten, William B. Reed, William S. Keily, Thomas Kearns, John Hagan, David Cook,

ting the Government to all this expense. taken, resulted as follows-yeas 2, nays 2:

Yeas-Messrs. Winslow and Robinson-2. Nays-The Chairman and Mr. Train-2.

ter, and that these men have no connection with the Gov-Mr. Winslow asked for the yeas and nays; which being taken, resulted as follows-yeas 2, nays 2: Yeas -Messis. Winslow and Robinson-2.

Nays-The Chairman and Mr. Train-2. The motion was not agreed to. Subsequently, when Frederick Engle was called on the Mr. Winslow asked the clerk if there was any record showing that the committee had directed Mr. Engle to be summoned. To which the clerk of the committee replied that instructed to issue his subpona for the witnesses named in

there was no record of the kind.

the House, should he find it necessary.

The motion was agreed to. I certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

WM. BLAIR LORD,

Stenographer of Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1860. Mr. Houston. As I understand the matter, it is proposed to summon 3 or 4 witnesses to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland congressional district, in the State of Pennsylvania. I would like to know who is the representative in this House of that district.

Mr. Winslow. I believe, though I am not very much ac-

quainted with the geography of Pennsylvania, that that disrict is represented by the chairman of the committee, [Mr.

House.

Mr. Houston. I suppose the gentleman is; but I did not sk him. I suppose the gentleman is; but I did not

I shall, after a few remarks, submit a resolution instructing the Speaker of the House to issue a subporta for the witness named in that record. My health, however, is very stable and I had been able to be shall be a subject to the country, declaring the shall be and I had been able to shall be a subject to the country of the same of the House to issue a subport to the same of the House to issue a subport to the same of the House to issue a subport to the same of the House to issue a subport to the House I was appointed by you, Mr. Speaker, without any solicitamonth of March last, a member of this committee. I always feel embarrassed in speaking of this committee; and, as I do not know what to style it, I hope I shall not be considered disrespectful when I call it the "Covode" commit
as I do not know what to style it, I hope I shall not be considered. I think I told the gentleman from Indiana, I say that I have never mentioned any some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European may not be supposed from their position to be able to prove my own pocket. I think I told the gentleman from Indiana, I say that I have never mentioned any some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European may not be supposed from their position to be able to prove my own pocket. I think I told the gentleman from Indiana, I say that I have never mentioned any some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European may not be supposed from their position to be able to prove that feeling of loyality to the Union which good citizens that if he would shell out money to send for wit-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, June 21, 1860.

gun, or something of that kind, or some great patent, the [We here omit a portion of the debate on Friday, and re- asked by geatlemen on this side of the House why I do not merits of which the House had under investigation. I sup- sume it on Saturday. pose, therefore, that I shall be excused if I term the committee the Covode committee. I now ask that the second was about to make yesterday when the interruption occurresolution under which this committee was raised be read red.

the Pittsburg centennial celebration of the 25th of Novem- desires to pursue. Undoubtedly the construction of the would not willingly forget the one nor infringe the other; ber, 185%, speaks of 'the employment of money to carry second resolution under which the committee is acting and I cannot, even in defence of my friends, nor of the Adelections, said committee shall inquire into and ascertain would allow us, if we thought proper, and if there had been ministration, of which I am a partisan, infringe these prothe amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or no action in the House, and no construction put upon the prieties States, and in what district it was expended, and by whom, resolution, which would control our conduct, to investigate and by whose authority it was done, and from what sources into elections all over the country. But when I introduce a from North Carolina, but I wish to say that, in many instanthe money was derived, and report the names of the parties resolution here, asking the House to compel the attendance | ces, I have summoned witnesses I have not mentioned to the

broad one, attacking nobody, neither the Administration the committee inferred, instructed us that we were not to has come to look for them, they have gone out of the way. nor any member of it. me to ask one question?

sets out that, in consequence of a letter written by the Pres- with the Government. ident of the United States to the Pittsburg centennial celeexpected the committee to report to the House some meas- make a motion with regard to it. ure by which this evil, if there be such an evil, may be ch. Mr. Winslow obtained the floor. viated. However that may be, under that resolution I hold Mr. Sherman. I desired to submit a motion to lay the rethat it would be proper for the committee to summon, from | solution of the gentleman from North Carolina on the table. point of the investigan. It will be remembered that the from Massachusetts, to whose courteous bearing and deine. I said, in a minority report I submitted to the House a the matter of Augustus Schell and the testimony which I below the House on Summoning Witnesses before the the expenditure of money about elections, because that sub- grant. But I said that there was a class of cases into which the asked by this committee, about private matters over which House could legitimately inquire, and that was where it I thought this House had no earthly sort of control. That a Mr. Winslow. I rise to a privileged question. I wish to touched the rights of members upon this floor to seats here. large majority of the republican party were ashamed of that The last resolution gives to the committee the right to ex- upon the tenure by which the gentleman from Pennsylvania tee, is, I think, indisputably true, both by the declarations ges brought against them, and for the parpose of ventilating and isolution of the have the paper of the minutes of the committee, [Mr. Scranton] holds his seat here; and, in regard to him, I of the republican press throughout the use of money in all elections, and by any and Union. They went to the Convention to have a slave

on that committee refused that investigation. Mr. Campbell. Will the gentleman allow me to make ted to the committee. In my report to the House, in subone remark here? D. S. Koon, Pittson, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; O. Mr. Winslow. Not at present. The position taken by the chairman of the committee was, that the people of the chairman of the committee was, that the witnesses were the probable truth of settlement for nearly ten years. F. Games, Boonton, New Jersey; John Brisbane, George
Sanderson, A. Davis, Ira Tripp, Joseph Scranton, and J. W.
Sanderson, A. Davis, Ira Tripp, Joseph Scranton, Luzerne county, and I put them upon the Subject; and even the Paimer, Scranton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The Chairman said: I have in my possession letters asking the before the committee. Now, I sucmit to every far ing me to subpena hundreds of persons as witnesses, ling the country, and I put them upon the country, and I put them upon the charge of the charge of the charge of the country, and I put them upon the charge of th ing me to subpose a numerous of persons as witnesses. In the Government, except so far as the Government, except so far as the Government is eliminated by the Government is eliminated by the people in the Clection of President and ratified by the people in the clection of President and ratified by the people

a letter from Pennsylvania—the open bribery of the inspect right to ask questions, no matter how near they might touch been given before the committee. I know he has a difficult path to pursue. Buchanan. This settlement having been so long acquitors of elections. It was not even stated, in the application the private interests or the private interests or the private conduct, or even the any Administration. Sir, the testimony in regard to the It could not, under the circumstances, be otherwise. He esced in, what new danger to the South required that it to have that matter examined, who those inspectors were; private property of individuals. whether they belonged to the democratic or to the republition said to be reliable—and not by an anonymous letter—whether the volume that large sums of money were expended by Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and by his friends, in his district, to secure of the South at stake? Whence the necessity for this secession? Was the honor that large sums of money were expended by Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and by his friends, in his district, to secure of the South at stake? Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee,

do since I was ignorant of the fact. My other colleague upon the committee, from Massachucommittee have closed the investigation as far as they desire setts, [Mr. Train,] I think under a misapprehension of this otherwise. Possibly such investigation may result to the to go, to go into any inquiries upon the suggestion of Gov- whole matter, puts his opposition upon an extraordinary benefit of gentlemen on the republican side, instead of the

the scope of the resolution under which we are acting. But sume in that spirit of liberality he was willing to accord me do, my aim being the assertion of truth, let it injure whom fore. at present I decline to vote in favor of the motion of Gover- this boon—that when the chairman of the committee should it may. I desire to screen my party from nothing like corget through in making out his case he believed I should be ruption, though I confess I have little of that great Roman who are afraid of this investigation. Mr. Robinson. As I have said once before, I have great loubts whether we have any right—indeed I am satisfied we will be subject not as an examination by a pelled thereto by the requirements of duty. Far from it.—

Mr. Sherman. Have I leave to reply to an observation pelled thereto by the requirements of duty. Far from it.—

made by the gent eman from Alabama out of order! I ask have no right—to investigate the expenditure of moneys by partiprivate parties in elections. But in this case, as our invesprivate parties in elections. But in this case, as our lives, the gentleman tigations heretofore have been given a pretty wide range, I will vote in favor of subpanaing those witnesses. When they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here, if Governor Wisslow, or any other member they are here. becomes satisfied, and will so state to the supposed to be acting for the defendant in this case, might corruption alleged against their party. The committee, lay the whole subject on the table, I refrained from saycommittee, that the moneys that have been so spent can be call witnesses in reply. This application was made in April | the majority of whom represent the republican party, and ing a single word, because I knew that to do so would be committee, that the moneys that have been so spent can be can widesses in reply. This application has passed to adjourn on are friends of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in this matine during the friends of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hous-

threed back to any parties connected with the Government money, I will insist upon the 18th of this month. If this course is pursued the matter ter, have, by their votes prevented investigation and inquitheir examination; otherwise I shall oppose it. At present | will be delayed so late that it may, possibly, amount to an | ry into the whole subject. absolute prohibition. And although it may be supposed a But the next case is a still more extraordinary one, and I do every gentleman on this side of the House is willing that the breach of that courtesy which exists among gentlemen, I not think I should have brought it to the attention of the committee shall investigate the conduct of every body on this hold it my duty to myself and to the House to state a remark House, and indeed I doubt whether I should have brought it side, and the election of every member on this side, if any made by the chairman of the committee in open session of to the attention of the committee, but that I wished to see gentleman on the other side will only get up in his place the committee-it might, perhaps, been said jocosely, but if if there was not at least one case in which the chairman of and say that he wishes such an investigation. it was, it was in bad taste. The remark was to the effect the committee might be prevailed on to give way. That Mr. Bocock. The committees of the House, Mr. Speaker, last application is for witnesses to examine into matters in are the creatures of the House. They act under its direction nation to Government officers being applied, I know that cline to give you subpænas for the witnesses. I know that have to act upon it as it is there have been some witnesses examined, whose names I they are not Government officers, and therefore I decline to Now, sir, what is the question on which we are called to

am unable at this moment to state, who were in no way con- give you subportas." Mr. Covode. I hope my colleague will give the names of

except against a Government officer; but it will be observe examine these witnesses.

ed to be the fact. The witnesses before the committee have be to reply? ir. Greensboro'. Pennsylvania; James F. Nelson, John W. turned out of office for malfeasance, or persons who sought subpornes for these witnesses; and it is now June, and these to correct him in one mistake? He stated that there were Reddell, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. I am informed that these to get into office and could not; adventurers, speculators, witnesses have not been summoned. The gentleman replies no witnesses brought before the committee to rebut the tes-

> whole forty of them. Mr. Speaker, I am admonished by the feeble state of my erced to attend. health that I have been doing myself injustice to say even this much; but I could not permit myself, in justice to the persons with whom I am acting, to say less. I think that Mr. Winslow. my application for these witnesses should be granted. The obey the mandate of the House. persons who vote to refuse it will, I think, brand themselves throughout the country with some degree of suspicion as without pay. pose corruption, but wreak their spleen and vengeance on the Administration. I move, the refore, that the Speaker be

the record. an explanation of this matter as to how it was that we came and who took the opportunity to tell me that he had already except Mr. Horace F. Clark, who did me the favor to come Mr. Winslow moved that he be permitted to have a copy to turn our attention exclusively to officers of the Govern- written to the chairman of our committee on the subject beof so much of the journal of the committee of yesterday as ment. In the early stages of this investigation the case of fore he wrote to me; and that letter, among the multitude aliuded to in the previous testimony. relates to the summoning of witnesses, to be used by him in Mr. Schell and the New York hotel contributions was of letters, anonymous and otherwise, in the hands of the brought before the committee. Mr. Schell declined to at- chairman, has never yet, to this day, been produced before Judge Black. swer, on the ground that there were private contributions to the committee. that fund-the contributious of private citizens, who had no Mr. Covode. Mr. Speaker I have never refused to sumconnection with the Government. The case was reported to mon any witness who was in the city whom the gentleman him. Mr. Martin I did summon. the House, and was recommitted to the committee. The from North Carolina desired to have summoned. But I have Mr. Covode. Have I refused to summon one of the set? les? To my mind it smacks of committee has taken no action upon it since; but from that | declined, on his request, to summon thirty or forty witnesses | That is the proper question. time to this they have given up the right to investigate any case except where the parties concerned were Government were employes of the Government or had knowledge with Lent. regard to officers of the Government. My colleague on the M1. Winslow. I have asked for but a single witness to send for one, two, or three witnesses, to see whether room without being summoned at all, and we have received from Alabama full information upon any subject before the

feeble, and I shall be unable to say much upon this subject. | 5th of march, and up to yesterday we have never been able to get a dollar for expenses, notwithstanding the House did issue his subpœna for any witness until he has evidence be-

tee, for it is known by that name throughout the whole nesses, I was ready to subpose them. I have told the gen- and improper; yet day after day I have seen garbled state- made to the committee that a member of this House (against a state of the committee that a state of the committee tam very much in the condition of a gentleman about whom a friend of mine interest and interest and improper; yet day after day I have seen garbled state—and improper; yet day after day I have seen garbled state—theman, over and over again, and told him this morning, that I was ready to send for any reasonable number of witnesses. I was ready to subpress them. I have told the gentleman, over and improper; yet day after day I have seen garbled state—made to the committee that member of this morning, that I was ready to send for any reasonable number of witnesses. I was ready to subpress them. I have told the gentleman, over and improper; yet day after day I have seen garbled state—ments of all the testimony that occurs having any bearing prejudicial to the Government printed in the public press, to the improper use of money, and the gentleman from Pennfrom Alabama, about whom a friend of mine, just returned I do not know how the case came to be brought to the from Alabama, relates an anecdote. Having seen a great House. There was no action upon it in the committee. I Every particle of testimony that has been taken, not favordeal in the papers about this Covode committee, he seriously asked my friend what sort of a thing a "Covode" was.

[Laughter.] He thought it was something like a Dahlgren
or something of that hind or some great patent the

"Resolved further, That as the President, in his letter to the investigation, which the member from North Carolina are known and the proprieties of life are regarded; and I shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to suit their own pecuniar views, or they would come them. There have been instances in which, when I have called upon him to state whether he had any such good rea-Mr. Winslow. Now it will be seen that the resolution is a thought proper to recommit the resolution, and thereby, as | na, it has gone into the newspapers; and when the officer Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania Will the gentleman allow gate the conduct only of men connected with the Govern-Mr. Winslow Not just now. My health is bad, and I no investigation has been made into the conduct of any ci- would get into the newspapers, and who were not to be prove anything. shall not be able to occupy the floor long. The resolution lizen of the Republic, unless he was in some form connected found when sent for I could give the names of others,

case falls within either of those three categories, I argued affect his honor and character.

In that case the chairman was so liberal and so good as gentleman from Pennsylvania. The second is, to investiought to have passed in a different manner and resulted country.

Mr. Winslow. I have just stated, in my colleague's hear- country apon this unjust and inquitous refusal to allow an summoned to explain or rebut that testimony. ing, that I do not know their names, and therefore spoke Administration which has been assailed by the committee Mr. Covode. Oh, yes; a good many. get over that by saying that he would investigate no charge already taken up so much time that it will be impossible to in attempting to convict and criminate the Administration,

and P. Mariey van Horn, of Philadelphia, by these with nesses I desire to prove bribery of the election, and bribery of the electors in Philadelphia, in the fall election of 1856.

Democracy were overthrown, it would result in cers, have been examined. Indeed, a gentleman has been charges of traud made before the committee. One of the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and this exparte, one-sided testimony—without anything being that twenty of thirty other without anything being that twenty of thirty other without anything being that twenty of thirty other without anything the country. In cers, have been examined. Indeed, a gentleman has been charges of traud made before the country. In the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election, and the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election. The remedy of the South is not in the fall of the year we are to have a presidential election. The remedy of the country is a president and the year we are to have a president and the year we are to have a president and the year we are to have a president and the year we are to have a president and year we are to tion of them; but it has not been our habit to subposed so nority report of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, that, when that question comes to be examined into, frauds and prejudice the public mind. I appeal to the judgment many witnesses for a particular matter, and I object to put with regard to the President's protest. I think the House and I still blacker will be found to have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to the President's protest. I think the House and I object to put

Reddell, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. I am informed that these persons can prove the expenditure of money in the congressional election in the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by strikers, and confidence men; and about a number of them I might say, with as much truth as Falstaff said of his regional election in the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by strikers, and confidence men; and about a number of them I have vet to learn fore the committee this very day.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by strikers, and confidence men; and about a number of them I have vet to learn fore the committee this very day. The Chairman. I have a personal knowledge of that mat-

Mr. Covode. Yes, sir; a number of witnesses have re-Mr. Winslow. I think they are bound to come-bound to

come, because no subpomas have been issued. Now, sir, let us see how the case stands? The application is to the chairman to issue subpænas. That applicahe record.

Mr. Covode. It is proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should give theman in Pennsylvania, one who is said to be respectable, Mr. Winslow. I do not k

from abroad, of whom we know nothing, at a cost of from

committee [Mr. Winslow] asks to subpose certain witnesses, giving a list of thirty or forty of them in one little neighborhood; and I stated to him that I was always ready North Carolina has brought witnesses into the committee

Mr. Winslow. Yes, sir; that is a subject which I intend discussing fully before I have done, and I am very much

have published portions of the testimony of a different that no such charge had been made against anybody. character from that which continually appears.

A Member. Why do you not do it? Mr. Winslow. Sir, I cannot do it. I do not think it is Now, one thing more with regard to the subject-matter of ancient Commonwealth where the duties of a gentleman

Mr. Covode. I do not like to interfere with my friend dividuals not connected with the Government, the House | mentioned the names of the witnesses I proposed to subpremeddle with the affairs of private individuals, but to investi- We should never get our witnesses if we were to pursue the side had used the money—that is to say, he wished to prove ment. From that day to this, so far as it could be avoided, ens of letters giving the names of witnesses, whose names money, and if he could not prove that, he did not want to will have nothing; they will rule or ruin; the Conven-

this thing. Mr. Winslow. Now, Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention any quarter of the country, witnesses bearing upon that Mr. Winslow. I believe I have the floor. I think my friend of the Covode to invent anything against the Administration—these committee, the gentleman in whose hands has been intrusted resolutions were passed without any vouchers for the first of the series of resolutions which I asked to be read meanor in the committee I bear cheerful testimony, has faltouches the matter which this House has the right to exam- len into an error with regard to the testimony involved in summons witnesses upon his own authority, without confew days ago, that this House has no right to inquire into seek to bring in by the motion which I ask this House to to tell you about witnesses perjuring themselves, pending sponsible man to get up and say that he has good reason to by the repeated inflammatory appeals which had been ject was entirely under the control of the State governments. Augustus Scheil was asked, as divers witnesses have been gentleman from Indiana why he does not rise now and ob- tee. Why have a new committee, when this very commit- their leaders—oh! they were as calm and collected as

ouched the rights of members upon this floor to seats here.

The witness s then first proposed to be examined were action on the part of their representatives on the committee was appointed do not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can be resolutions under which the committee was appointed do not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose and determination were likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that the committee was appointed do not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are likely and I can not resist the belief that that purpose are l wish now to state, in justice to myself, that I know nothing read as follows:

"Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

"Wednesday, May 30, 186 side, that that affair of Augustus Schell should be recommit- country, for the purpose of connecting the President of the tlemen, to restrict the operations of this resolution to mem- the purpose of its embarrassment? They knew that mitting my views upon the impropriety of asking those question and some that drag-net concern, all sort of things have been resorted look into the case of members of Congress on their side. long since settled; that the people had acquiesced in that interference in elections; that it embraces elections through cessary to found some legislative action, and the House de- fessedly hostile to him, had questions put to them for the strictly and closely. the whole country by any and all parties. I therefore in- sires information, to enable it to act properly. Whenever a purpose of fishing out something to bear upon this case, and

Post Office blanks is before you. You have had an elaborate has gone out on a crusade against character and reputation : Now, I have asked for nothing which does not come with- report of the testimony made by two committees of this and whenever a man enters on such a crusade as he has now the use of money in a district represented by an honorable fourth time. In addition to this, I say it upon my own res- solve to go on. If so, we tell him plainly where we stand. Missouri and North-Carolina remained; and that is asponsibility that not a tittle of evidence has been given to afto permit me to summon a f-w witnesses, provided I would gate a charge of bribery of electors in Philadelphia in the lect, in any the slightest degree, the honor of the President; show that they were Government officers. That I could not election of 1856. For possibly, if bribery and corruption are and I rejoice at it, as all good men ought to rejoice, for the party, but we do stand here in the name of the people, to proved in that election, it might follow that the election character of our great men is the property of the whole see that equal and exact justice is done to all. Gentlemen servation of our rights or the vindication of our honor.

ernor Winslow or Mr. Robinson which are properly within ground. I know him to be a liberal gentleman, and I pre- democratic side. With that consequence I have nothing to the table, renewing, at the same time, the effer I made be-

fraid of investigation. Now, let me repeat over again that

act? This famous committee, raised on motion of the genof the ocean cannot cleanse. Gentlemen upon the other implicate and criminate the principal executive officers of cratic party nor to the Union. side may smile; but that, I think, will be the verdict of the the country. As I understand, not one witness has been

ed, from the reading of the record, that he is willing that ! Mr. Train. No, sir; I said that, if these witnesses were have been compelled to come to the House and ask it to com-Mr. Winslow. I move that subported to compete to the shall summon certain witnesses of the second lot, provided summoned now, we should have to detain them here for a pel the committee to allow them a chance to bring forward I tell him they are officers of the Government. Mr. Schna- very long time, or else break off the investigation where we rebutting testimony. Now, sir, see how the matter appears. bel is not an officer of the Government; and I have no doubt now are, for the purpose of going into this other matter. Here we are with n two weeks of the end of the session, acthat twenty or thirty other witnesses, not Government offi- Mr. Winsiow. It amounts, then, to closing the door cording to the resolution of this House. When the end of the despatch of business!

been, with very few exceptions, either persons who have been But, sir, the record shows that, in April last, I asked for Mr. Covode. Will the gentleman from Virginia allow me

Mr. Bocock. Who summoned him; and for what? Mr. Covode. We have allowed my worthy colleague [Mr.

that all the witnesses have been summoned by you, and with Mr. Covede. I state that witnesses have refused to come a view to find out something against the Administration: that you have been prying into the secrets of Cabinet counhaving gone into the matter not with a pure purpose to exthat all that your worthy colleague had the power to do was to cross examine your witnesses.

Mr. Covode. My colleague will tell you that we allowed Mr. Winslow. I do not know any witnesses that I brought

Mr. Winslow. Judge Black had been summoned by the

Mr. Bocock. The motion now before the House is based five to ten thousand dollars to the Government. I have on your refusal, and how is that received? The gentleman officers or connected with the Government; and I have been brought every witness my colleague on the committee has from Ohio [Mr. Sherman,] moves to lay the whole subject on careful, in subpanaing witnesses, to find our whether they requested, who is in any way connected with the Govern- the table; and on the ground that it is necessary for the despersons, because, forsooth, an adjournment, fixed by our- dissolution of the Union be brought about; it will reach selves, presses upon our heels? Why did the committee refuse to summon these witnesses? Examine their pretext. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Covode] moved not thank the gentleman for information when I can get it from a better source.

Mr. Winslow. Permit me to answer that question; but

I asked my coneague to say whether any of these without the gentleman for information when I can get it from a better source.

I asked my coneague to say whether any of these with the gentleman for information when I can get it from a better source.

I asked my coneague to say whether any of these with the last lew years at least twenty-five subject, for I had no reference to it upon my notes. Now, sylvania elections; what amount was there used, by whom, nesses whom he wished to subpose and by whose authority it was done, and to report the names with the Government, and he never informed me of it. I told will the Government, and up to the meeting of the Charleston of the party implicated. That committee was charged to the gentleman for caning my attention to the country, had been out to the gentleman for caning my attention to the country, had been out to the gentleman for caning my attention to the country, had been out to the gentleman for caning my attention to the country, had been out to the country, had been out to the country, had been out to the country had been out to the co Mr. Winslow. Permit me to answer that question; but before I do so, I will say I do not know what the evidence of those witnesses will be; but I thought it due to examine them.

apply to the Government. He wants to find out where

kindly and graciously told by the gehtleman from Ohio-we honorable to do it. I come from North Carolina; from that are told in a most kind and liberal and patronizing manner to suit them, they would remain and participate, on - that if any member will get up here and say he has rea- condition that the Convention would not make a certain son to believe that Mr. Scranton was improperly elected, he nomination, for if it did, although the platform might will give us a committee. Indeed, sir! Then he admits be sufficient, they would still withdraw. Now, these that he has done wrong. He cries peccavi! When the gentleman from Pennsylvania came with his drag-net resolution, he did not pretend to say that he vouched for one gation from the State of Alabama. That is the spirit word of the sweeping assertion. He did not pretend to say with which they went into the Convention. The Conthat he had any good reason to believe that any wrong had been done or any corruption practiced. It was a case pe-

Fut the gentleman from Ohio tells us now that, if anyand among them quite a number of important witnesses body on this side of the House will get up and say that he who have utterly refused to obey the subpoena, and yet we has good reason to believe that Mr. Scranton, or anybody Now, with these remarks, I have the honor to submit that have not enforced any process against them, because we else, has been elected improperly, he will vote us a commitin any part of the country, Pennsylvania, or any other State | the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina is out | have been averse to going into the Souse and troubling it in | tee. Yes, sir; these Covode resolutions, to inquire into ev or States, in regard to influincing elections. With what view of order; and although I do not make the point, I yield to the matter. We have had men in high position come forthe House instituted the inquiry, I do not know, unless they the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] who desires to ward and deliberately perjure themselves before the committee I could mention the name of one man, occupying a | before the committee; unsuccessful bidders for contracts; retired from the hall. It was a sad scene to look upon! disappointed office-seekers; bitter political adversaries; position of editor of an important newspaper, who has done those that have been piqued by fancied inattention of any great head of the nation, and for the first time in h y life sort; every person with fancy to imagine or malignity

> But when it is proposed to look into the actings and the investigation and before its determination. I ask the believe the charges. They will then give us a new commit- made to them night after night in their caucuses; but gentleman from Indiana why he does not rise now and object to the disclosure of what has taken place in committee. tee has a right to inquire into this whole subject? The tee has a right to inquire into this whole subject? The resolutions under which the committee was appointed do not resist the belief that that purpose and determination

> I think, myself-I humbly submit it-that the very best thing the gentleman from Pennsylvania could do, under all the The chairman in his remarks yesterday, said there had circumstances, would be to ask the House to discharge him ratified again by the people in the election of President We do not stand here to represent the Administration speupon the other side have us in their power. It is glorious The delegation from our State, together with those from to have a giant's power, but not always glorious to use it the other remaining States, endeavored to effect a re-Mr. Sherman. I move that the whole subject be laid on as a giant. They have us in their power, and may be disposed to use their power. We have one resort left. We appeal to the country.

Spech of Col. Lotte W. Humphrey, at Richlands. Fellow-Citizens :- Some anxiety has been manifes- egates seceded would commission others to meet us in ted since my return home to hear what I could have to Baltimore. say in regard to the adjournment of the national Demoeratic convention at Charleston without making a nom- In balloting for the nomination, North-Carolina, with ination. To say plainly what I feel, would be that I | the exception of the vote of one district, cast her vote

hold whatever sentiments I may entertain.

DEAR SIR :- Your favor of the 15th is received.

ceed. If I were permitted to read an extract from the miwith regard to the President's protest, I think the House and still blacker will be found to have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the and the verdict of the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the sentence of things. No national party can save us; no abide by it and to uphold it. The hostility of the sentence of things is predefined to the public in regard to this matter, and I have been committed by the sentence of things. ing the Government to all this expense.

In a country would declare that the would do as more than the most of the sectional party can ever do it. But if we would do as ceders, though, was unrelenting—and for what? Was the companied of the comp as this, the gentleman from Alabama says that the witnesses would be merely disappointed office-seekers—men bankrupt would be merely disappointed office-seekers—men bankrupt to compelled to come before this House to ask its interthe Administration? Is it an impeachment of the President, been compelled to come before this House to ask its interover the cotton States (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton states (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton states (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton states (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton states (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and they knew that his over the cotton states (and it is only in them that we have a large of the administration and the administration are administration and the administration and the administration and the administration are administration and the administration and the administration are administration and the administration and the administration are administration. over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we nomination would be a declaration of the convention in would be merely disappointed once seeding an epportunity in character and bankrupt in purse, seeking an epportunity to be conducted according to the forms of the law that obtain in courts, where the prosecutor makes out his case and to vent their spleen against all those persons about the Ad-The motion was not agreed to.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Winslow. I move for subprenas for the following Mr. Winslow. I move for subprenas for the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proved the companies of the following ministration with whom they are dissatisfied to the control of the control of

> under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' who, of the compromise of 1850? Have they forgotten the Winslow] to invite witnesses to come whenever he thought keeping up their old party relations, will hold the South- fierce opposition which he encountered from his own peoern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legisla- ple for his advocating the passage of the fugitive slave Mr. Bocock. I understand from your worthy colleague tures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to law? Have they quite forgotten the great and noble suggest merely.

In haste, yours, &c., W. L. YANCY.

To Jas. S. Slaughter, Esq.

Now, fellow citizens, I have no confidence in that Democrat, whatever may be his protestations, who would speak of his own party as "a great and hungry here without subporna, and he came because he had been swarm of flies." I should most deeply distrust the fidelity to the South and to the Union of that man who Mr. Covode. The gentleman has brought Mr. Martia and | could coolly plan a movement to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution!" And for his services in " clearcommittee, and I afterwards got him back to cross-examine ing out the Augean stable," who knows but what he may expect that share which was promised to Hercu-'Treason, stratagem and spoils."

I have no sympathy whatever with any movement, the object of which is to array one section of our country the table; and on the ground that it is necessary for the despectation of public business. Why, sir, we are paid by the year. feel an interest in the prosperity of the country, and who deprecate any attempt to destroy the Union, come from question is now seriously presented to the people of the committee is to criminate public officers, and seek to carry whatever quarter it may. We all have an interest in South, whether they desire union or disunion! Yes, are to be cut off from an examination in defence of accused this matter; we are all to be affected more or less if a fellow-citizens, the question now presented to you is, and affect every man's home ; the most of us are interested directly in land and negro property, the value of both of which, in this region of the country, had been since the formation of the government. Ought we not dence of those witnesses will be; but I thought it due to examine them.

I shall, after a few remarks, submit a resolution instructing the Speaker of the House to issue a subpena for the stiness named in that record. We have not before the House to issue a subpena for the stiness named in that record. We have not before the House to issue a subpena for the stiness named in that record. We have not before the House have not before the House and gone before the country, declaring to be satisfied in doing so well? Were we not more committee was raised on the ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come in the tracerd of the House and gone before the country, declaring to be satisfied in doing so well? Were we not more committee that the records will show that, until this morning, had these witnesses summoned? Because they were not to this enormous expense.

Mr. Speaker, there is a reason why we have not sent for ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government ing that did not criminate the Government. He has come ing that did not criminate the Government ing that did not criminate the records will show that I would not put the Government in the state that the records will show that I would not put the Government.

And wo is a state that the records will show that until this morning, had these witnesses summoned? Because they we not be satisfied in doing so well? Were we not more to this end that the records will show that I would not put the Government. Then, sir, he wanted not have a subplement of the government. Then, sir, he wanted not have the committee that the records will show that I would not put the government. Then, sir, he wanted not have a subple

Aye, fellow-citizens, I feel-we all feel-a great vene- June 9.—The line through Cape Briton Island has been resolution under which he was appointed refers in terms as much to the congressional as to the presidential election.—

so readily yields; it did not proceed because I am wanting in a zealous regard for the honor of the South; nor because I am wanting in love and devotion to North Carolina. Far from it: so far from it, there is no one who hears me, there is no one upon the face of the green earth, who has no more capacity than I, that loves his country more than I do; and in that degree with which I am bound by birth and education to North-Carolina; in that degree with which I honor the position the South has always maintained; in that degree which I love and venerate the union of these States; in that same degree do I feel an interest and solicitude for the success of the Democratic party in the next election, because, with the success of that party, in my opinion, depends the consti-tution of equal rights under the Constitution, and of good faith between the States. Accustomed as I have been to look forward to the

great Democratic party of the Union as the only hope of the country in the approaching contest, I was not prepared for the spectacle of secession which I witnessed in the Convention, although it had been threatened. Soon after my arrival at Charleston, and before the Convensylvania will have nothing to do with it because it does not tion had been organized, I was informed that the delewrong was, provided that wrong was on the part of the ad- gation from the State of Alabama would require a new Mr. Covode. I say that no such charge has been made against any member of the House. My colleague explained demanding of congress a code of laws for the protection that no such charge had been made against anybody.

Mr. Bocock. I said a suggestion to that effect had been made. I did not designate it as a charge. We are now kindly and graciously told by the gehtleman from Ohio—we were the terms dictated to the Convention by the delevention must adopt a platform and make a nomination son, and he was mum; he said nothing. Yes, either then or subsequently, he said the President had, in a letter, complained about the use of money, and he wished to see which of concession, compromise and conciliation; not so with these gentlemen; they must have all they want, or they tion must obey them, or they would break up the Convention.

Their demand for a slave code was rejected, which was the signal for retiring, and their chairman arose and announced it. Others followed. A dead silence reigned throughout that vast Convention as these seceders A strong and powerful thrust had been made at the did I feel that the Union was in danger!

Very many of the delegates who left us as I have said were suffering the most intense excitement occasioned

Pierce. It was re-affirmed in the Cincinnati platform ; sanctioned by the Democratic party in the States; and should be disturbed? What great crisis was at hand? surance ample to the world that the secussion from that convention was not demanded by the South for the preunion of the party while at Charleston, but our efforts were unavailing, and the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore the 18th of June, giving time for reflection and consultation, and hoping that the States, whose del-

have very little inclination to speak upon that subject; for several ballots, first for Mr. Hunter, of Virginia; but occupying the position of a candidate for your suf- then for Mr. Dickinson, of New York; and then for frages for a seat in the Senate, and also a member of the Gen. Lane, of Oregon. The vote was cast for Gen. Lane adjourned convention, perhaps I have no right to with- for, perhaps, twenty-five ballots, but he at no time received a greater number than 201/2. The section from It is with sincere regret that I am unable to report which he comes, if one section has claims over another, barmony in our deliberations while at Charleston. They the west never having had a Democratic President, was, were very far from being harmonious. A majority of perhaps, entitled to the nomination ; but the Little Giant the delegates from eight of the Southern States-I say came down with almost the unanimous voice of the great a majority because many of the delegates from these northwest, and on the thirty-third ballot received 1521/2 Mr. Winslow asked for the yeas and nays on his motion to have the foregoing named persons subpanied at so late an hour to make a case against the have the foregoing named persons subpanied as witnesses. The House has a right, whenever reto be examined at so late an hour to make a case against the representative. It is all do not be replied upon that could not be replied upon that could not be replied upon that the chairman is himself the representative. It is all do not be replied upon that the down of the whole Electoral College.—

Administration that could not be replied upon to interpose and supprise the extension of the whole Electoral College.—

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Administration that could not be replied upon to shirt the said that the chairman is himself the representative. I could not the representative. I could not the representative. In could not the representative. It is all do y its attention that could not the representative. In could not permit the extension of the councit the sufficient of the whole Electoral College.—

Administration that could not be replied upon to the the winter to it is altered to the chairman is himself the representative. In could not the representative. In could not permit the extension of the councit the sufficient of the councit the sufficient of the chairman is himself the representative. In could not permit the extension of the councit the chairman is himself the representative. In chair and sufficient on the chairman is himself the representative. In chair and it is consistent to sufficient on the chairman is himself the representative. In chair and sufficient on the chair and it is consistent on the chair and it is consistent on the chair The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Winslow. I ask that this matter be referred to the matter. So far from the principle of confining the examismation of Judge Douglast and the matter of the matter o cause for refusing to remain with us in convention, and, adopt his construction of it, and tantamount to an enwhile very many of those who left us were governed by dorsement of his views upon popular sovereighty. We am unable at this moment to state, who were in no way connected with the Government, and who could in no sense be lead to the lead of th upon the fame of the republican party which all the waters weeks, I may say months, in taking testimony designed to ders of that movement as neither friends to the Demo- Territorial legislature had no power to impair the rights of property in slaves or other chattels during its territo-I hold in my hand a paper containing a letter, writ- rial existence. And perhaps his immediate friends would ten by the distinguished leader of that movement, the have acted wisely if they had agreed in the beginning The years and mays being taken resulted as follows—years with some hesitation. But I rather think Mr. Echnabel is an opportunity to defend itself. My colleague on the come with some hesitation has the think matter to the House.

Mr. Bocock. I state it, as my understanding of the matter to the adoption of a resolution in accordance with that the investigation has the think matter to the adoption of a resolution in accordance with that the investigation has the investigation has been encaged weeks and mays being taken resulted as follows—years. not a Government officer. My colleague will endeavour to mittee from Massachusetts says that the investigation has ter, that this committee has been engaged weeks and months Charleston, justifies me in my conclusions. It is from the opinion. But the leading spirits in that secession move-Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, and I will read it : ment would have repudiated his nomination in any " MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858. event. The difficulty, however, with those who remained, was this vexed question of squatter sovereignty; a I hardly agree with you that a general movement can question, practically, of less magnitude, in my humble be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the judgment, than was attached to it by some of my col-Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving leagues; a question which never can be determined by the Democratic platform, nor by the platforms of all the The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It parties, nor by any authority short of the Supreme resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the has decided that question, Judge Douglas is pledged to to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT by one torgotten the history of his whole life as the organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton faithful friend and ally of States Rights Democracy? Do they remember that he was the friend and The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by advocate of the annexation of Texas, by which three the Advertiser, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancy.) added to the South? Do they remember his advocacy

triumph of Judge Douglas over an infuriated mob of four thousand people at Chicago, when he so bravely stood up and defended the rights of the South? The recollection of all these services which he had rendered his party and his country came first to my memory, when from the piazza of the Charleston Hotel I heard his name defained by distinguished gentlemen; and in some allusion to the star spangled banner, voices from the crowded street below came back in response, denouncing our noble flag and Stephen A. Douglas! "Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,

And men have lost their reason!" Aye, fellow-citizens, it was an honor great, an honor infinitely great, that the crowd which denounced the American flag should denounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas!

But the Convention adjourned, and ample time has been given for cool and calm deliberation, and I hope and trust that re-union will be effected at Baltimore. whether, under the circumstances, you are for union or disunion! whether the country and Constitution which Washington has bequeathed, and which have been per-

I am still for the Constitution-still for that Union which has been cemented by the blood of our fathers! "This our maxim, this our piety, And God and nature say 'tis just."

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES .- St. Johns. N. F.